

Groups Preserving Ordering in Vectors

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(February 16, 1966)

The group of all nonsingular matrices taking the set of ordered 1 by n real vectors onto itself is determined. It is shown to be homomorphic to the symmetric group on $n-1$ letters. A similar result is found for the subset of nonnegative vectors; its group is homomorphic to the symmetric group on n letters.

Key Words: Vectors (ordered, nonnegative), matrices (groups of).

Throughout this note (unless otherwise stated) all vectors are 1 by n , all matrices are n by n , and all have real entries. Lower case Greek letters will denote vectors.

A vector $\alpha = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_n)$ will be called *ordered* if

$$a_1 \geq a_2 \geq \dots \geq a_n.$$

Let V denote the set of all ordered vectors, and V_0 the subset of nonnegative ones. Our purpose is to describe the groups of nonsingular matrices which take V onto V , and V_0 onto V_0 , respectively.

We will need the following definition:

$$P_\pi(\tau) = \sum_{i=1}^n t_i E_{i, \pi(i)}$$

where π is an element of the symmetric group S_n (i.e., π is a permutation of $1, 2, \dots, n$), $\tau = (t_1 t_2 \dots t_n)$, and $E_{i,j}$ is the elementary matrix with 1 in the i, j position and 0 elsewhere. In other words, $P_\pi(\tau)$ is the permutation matrix corresponding to π with the 1 in the i th row replaced by t_i for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Our results are

THEOREM 1. Let $M(V)$ denote the group of all nonsingular matrices M such that $VM = V$ (with a similar definition for $M(V_0)$). Then

$$M(V) = \{K^{-1}P_\pi(\tau)K + \gamma^T \epsilon : \pi \in S_n, \pi(n) = n; \tau > 0; \epsilon \gamma^T \neq -t_n\}$$

$$M(V_0) = \{K^{-1}P_\pi(\tau)K : \pi \in S_n; \tau > 0\}$$

where K is the matrix with ones on and below the main diagonal and zeros elsewhere, $\tau = (t_1 t_2 \dots t_n)$, and $\epsilon = (1 1 \dots 1)$.

THEOREM 2. Let $D(\tau) = \text{diag } (t_1 t_2 \dots t_n)$ for $\tau = (t_1 t_2 \dots t_n)$. Define:

$$N = \{K^{-1}D(\tau)K + \gamma^T \epsilon : \tau > 0; \epsilon \gamma^T \neq -t_n\}$$

$$N_0 = \{K^{-1}D(\tau)K : \tau > 0\}.$$

Then $M(V)/N \cong S_{n-1}$ and $M(V_0)/N_0 \cong S_n$.

We begin with a proof of the results for V_0 . We note that

$$K^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & & & \\ & -1 & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

so that

$$\alpha K^{-1} = (a_1 - a_2 \ a_2 - a_3 \ \dots \ a_{n-1} - a_n \ a_n). \quad (1)$$

It follows that $\alpha \in V_0$ if and only if $\alpha K^{-1} \geq 0$.

Let S denote the set of all nonnegative vectors. We have shown that

$$V_0 K^{-1} = S.$$

Thus

$$V_0 M = V_0 \text{ iff } S(KMK^{-1}) = S.$$

In other words:

$$M(V_0) = K^{-1}M(S)K \quad (2)$$

and our problem is reduced to describing $M(S)$.

By considering those vectors with exactly one 1 and otherwise zero entries, it is easy to see that any matrix which takes all nonnegative vectors into nonnegative vectors is itself nonnegative. To be a member of $M(S)$ both the matrix and its inverse must have that property. But a matrix and its inverse are both nonnegative if and only if it has exactly one positive entry in each row and column, i.e., if it is of the form $P_\pi(\tau)$ with $\tau > 0$. Thus

$$M(S) = \{P_\pi(\tau) : \pi \in S_n, \tau > 0\}.$$

Together with (2), this proves our description of $M(V_0)$ in Theorem 1.

Now let f denote the mapping of $M(V_0)$ onto \mathcal{S}_n defined by

$$f(K^{-1}P_\pi(\tau)K) = \pi^{-1}.$$

This is a homomorphism because

$$P_{\pi_1}(\tau)P_{\pi_2}(\sigma) = P_{\pi_2\pi_1}(\rho)$$

with $r_i = t_i s_{\pi_1(i)}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ (where $\tau = (t_i)$, $\sigma = (s_i)$, $\rho = (r_i)$). The kernel of f is the set of elements $K^{-1}P_e(\tau)K$ which are taken into the identity permutation e . But $P_e(\tau) = D(\tau)$ so that the kernel of f is N_0 . By the first law of homomorphism we conclude that the factor group $M(V_0)/N_0$ is isomorphic to \mathcal{S}_n .

The case for V is slightly different. From (1) we see that $\alpha \in V$ if and only if the first $n-1$ entries of αK^{-1} are nonnegative. Let S^* be the set of such vectors. As before we get

$$M(V) = K^{-1}M(S^*)K. \quad (3)$$

By considering the vectors $(0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \pm 1)$ and those with exactly one 1 in the first $n-1$ positions and zeros elsewhere, we see that a matrix taking all elements of S^* into elements of S^* must have the form

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A_0 & \beta_0^T \\ \hline 0 & d \end{array} \right)$$

where A_0 is a nonnegative matrix of order $n-1$.

For A to be a member of $M(S^*)$ its inverse must be of the same form. We have

$$A^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A_0^{-1} & \gamma_0^T \\ \hline 0 & d^{-1} \end{array} \right), \quad \gamma_0^T = -d^{-1}A_0^{-1}\beta_0^T$$

and thus A_0^{-1} is required to be nonnegative. As before, we conclude from the fact that both A_0 and A_0^{-1} are nonnegative that

$$A_0 = P_{\pi_0}(\tau_0) \quad \pi_0 \in \mathcal{S}_{n-1}, \tau_0 > 0$$

(with τ_0 a 1 by $n-1$ vector).

Let $\pi \in \mathcal{S}_n$ be such that $\pi(i) = \pi_0(i)$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ and $\pi(n) = n$. Then we can write A as

$$A = P_\pi(\tau) + \beta^T \epsilon_0 \quad \pi \in \mathcal{S}_n, \tau = (\tau_0, t_n) > 0 \quad (4)$$

with $\beta = (b_1 b_2 \dots b_n)$ and $\epsilon_0 = (0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 1)$; i.e.,

$$\beta^T \epsilon_0 = (0 \ \beta^T).$$

The only further restriction is that the element d in the lower right-hand corner be nonzero so that A will

be nonsingular. Clearly

$$d = t_n + b_n$$

so we require that $b_n \neq -t_n$. Since $b_n = \epsilon_0 \beta^T$ this can be written

$$\epsilon_0 \beta^T \neq -t_n. \quad (5)$$

Now we return to (3) and conclude that the elements of $M(V)$ are exactly those of the form $K^{-1}AK$ restricted by (5). We note that

$$\epsilon_0 K = \epsilon.$$

Let

$$\gamma^T = K^{-1}\beta^T$$

whence

$$\epsilon_0 \beta^T = \epsilon_0 K \gamma^T = \epsilon \gamma^T$$

and our restriction for nonsingularity becomes

$$\epsilon \gamma^T \neq -t_n.$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 1.

Now let f' be the mapping of $M(V)$ onto \mathcal{S}_{n-1} defined by

$$f'(K^{-1}P_\pi(\tau)K + \gamma^T \epsilon) = \{\lambda(\pi)\}^{-1}$$

where $\lambda(\pi)(i) = \pi(i)$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$. This is well-defined, and is a homomorphism because $\lambda(\pi_2\pi_1) = \lambda(\pi_2)\lambda(\pi_1)$ when $\pi_1(n) = \pi_2(n) = n$,

$$(K^{-1}P_{\pi_1}(\tau)K + \gamma_1^T \epsilon)(K^{-1}P_{\pi_2}(\sigma)K + \gamma_2^T \epsilon) \\ = K^{-1}P_{\pi_2\pi_1}(\rho)K + \gamma^T \epsilon$$

(with ρ as before), and

$$\gamma^T = K^{-1}P_{\pi_1}(\tau)K \gamma_2^T + \{\epsilon \gamma_2^T + \epsilon K^{-1}\sigma^T\} \gamma_1^T.$$

(Note that $\epsilon \gamma^T - r_n = (\epsilon \gamma_1^T - t_n)(\epsilon \gamma_2^T - s_n)$.)

As before it is easy to show that the kernel of f' is N whence $M(V)/N \cong \mathcal{S}_{n-1}$, and Theorem 2 is proved.

The method of proof shows that similar results hold for

$$M(SL) = L^{-1}M(S)L, M(S^*L) = L^{-1}M(S^*)L$$

with L any nonsingular matrix. Likewise, the results for S^* can be extended to the set of vectors whose first k entries are nonnegative.

(Paper 70B-179)

Publications of the National Bureau of Standards*

Selected Abstracts

The solution to a nonlinear Lamm equation in the Faxén approximation, I. H. Billick and G. H. Weiss, *J. Res. NBS 70A, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1966)*, 75 cents.

An exact solution in the Faxén approximation is given for the Lamm equation in which the sedimentation coefficient is related to concentration as $s = s_0(1 - kc)$. It is shown that the solution in this case can be expressed in terms of the solution to the linear case ($k=0$) with a modified argument. The boundary sharpening phenomenon expresses itself very clearly in the solution presented here.

A bounded automorphic form of dimension zero is constant, M. I. Knopp, J. Lehner, and M. Newman, *Duke Math. J. 32, No. 3, 457-460 (Sept. 1965)*.

It is proved that a bounded automorphic form of dimension zero is constant. It is shown that this implies the known result that an abelian integral of the first kind on a compact Riemann surface cannot have all real periods. Finally, a simple proof is given of the result that a bounded automorphic function is constant.

Density distribution of polymer segments in the vicinity of an absorbing interface, C. A. J. Hoeve, *J. Chem. Phys. 43, No. 9, 3000-3008 (Nov. 1, 1965)*.

At a small distance from the interface corresponding to the effective thickness of the segments, the density drops suddenly by an amount that is the greater, the stiffer the chain. Beyond this distance the density is exponential in the distance from the interface for long chains and relatively weak adsorption.

Elastic stress-strain relations in perfect elastic fluids, B. Bernstein, E. Kearsley, and L. Zapas, *Trans. Soc. Rheol. 9, Pt. 1, 27-39 (1965)*.

The theory of perfect elastic fluids deals with the non-equilibrium thermodynamics of finite viscoelastic deformation. The thermodynamics of finite elastic strain and of perfect elastic fluids are discussed. It is shown that the stress-strain relations for perfect elastic fluids may be written in a way which appears formally identical to those in elasticity theory, but the form of this dependence depends on past history.

Error bounds for asymptotic solutions of second-order differential equations having an irregular singularity of arbitrary rank, F. W. J. Olver and F. Stenger, *J. SIAM, Ser. B. 2, No. 2, 244-249 (1965)*.

Strict error bounds are established for the well-known asymptotic expansions of solutions of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2w}{dz^2} + f(z) \frac{dw}{dz} + g(z)w = 0,$$

for large values of z , real or complex, where

$$f(z) \sim z^k \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{f_s}{z^s}, \quad g(z) \sim z^{2k} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{g_s}{z^s},$$

k being an arbitrary non-negative integer, and f_s, g_s constants.

Estimation of the parameters of the Hyper-Poisson distribution, E. L. Crow and G. E. Bardwell (*Proc. Symp. Classical and Contagious Discrete Distribution, Montreal, Canada, Aug. 15-20, 1963*), ch. V, pp. 127-140 (*Statistical Publ. Soc., Calcutta, India, 1965*).

The hyper-Poisson family of discrete distributions, a two-parameter generalization of the Poisson distributions, was introduced recently by the authors (*Journal of the American Statistical Association, 59, March 1964*). In this paper six different pairs of estimators (includ-

ing four proposed in the previous paper) for the two parameters are presented and discussed: maximum likelihood, two moments, three moments, two moments plus zeroth frequency, mean plus first two frequencies, and two frequencies only. Three of these pairs are given by simple explicit formulas. Asymptotic variances are obtained for the three-moment estimators, and empirical variances for the three pairs of explicit estimators. Some of the estimators are applied to five examples of experimental or survey data.

Generalized functions of symmetric matrices, M. Marcus and M. Newman, *Proc. Am. Math. Soc. 16, No. 4, 826-830 (Aug. 1965)*. Among other results, the following is proved: Let A be a symmetric matrix with positive entries. Then a diagonal matrix D exists having positive diagonal elements such that the matrix DAD is doubly stochastic.

Inequalities for permanents and permanental minors, R. A. Brualdi and M. Newman, *Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc. 61, 741-746 (Jan. 1966)*.

The principal result of this paper is that for all non-negative doubly-stochastic matrices A and all α such that $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$, $\text{per}(ad + (1-\alpha)A) \leq \alpha + (1-\alpha)\text{per}(A)$, where $\text{per}(A)$ denotes the permanent of A .

Normal subgroups of the modular group which are not congruence subgroups, M. Newman, *Proc. Am. Math. Soc. 16, No. 4, 831-832 (Aug. 1965)*.

A new family of normal subgroups of finite index in the modular group which are not congruence subgroups, is given.

On the asymptotic solutions of second-order differential equations having an irregular singularity of rank one, with an application to Whittaker functions, F. W. J. Olver, *J. SIAM, Ser. B. 2, No. 2, 225-243 (1965)*.

Strict error bounds are established for the well-known asymptotic expansions of solutions of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2w}{dz^2} + f(z) \frac{dw}{dz} + g(z)w = 0,$$

for large values of z , real or complex, where

$$f(z) \sim \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{f_s}{z^s}, \quad g(z) \sim \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{g_s}{z^s},$$

and f_s, g_s are constants.

Real two-dimensional representations of the modular group and related groups, J. Lehner and M. Newman, *Am. J. Math. 87, No. 4, 945-954 (Oct. 1965)*.

The principal result proved is the following: Put $T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $R_\rho = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\rho \\ 1/\rho & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $G_\rho = \{T, R_\rho\}$ where $\rho \geq 1$. Then (i) G_ρ is the free product of a cyclic group of order 2 and a cyclic group of order 3, (ii) G_ρ is a discrete group, (iii) every discrete faithful representation of the modular group Γ by real 2×2 matrices is conjugate to G_ρ for some $\rho \geq 1$, and (iv) G_ρ and G_σ are conjugate for $\rho, \sigma \geq 1$ if and only if $\rho = \sigma$.

The fundamental solution and Huygen's principle for decomposable differential operators, J. E. Lagnese, *Archive Rat. Mech. Anal. 19, No. 4, 299-307 (Jan. 22, 1965)*.

A nonparabolic linear partial differential operator L of second order is called *decomposable* if there is a coordinate system in the Riemann

space (the metric of which is defined by the coefficients of terms of second order) in which L has the form $L = \mathcal{L} + \overline{\mathcal{L}}$ and such that the same independent variable does not appear in both \mathcal{L} and $\overline{\mathcal{L}}$. This paper is concerned with such operators and the principle result is an identity which relates in a rather simple manner the coefficients of the fundamental solutions (in the sense of Hadamard and Courant) of the three operators \mathcal{L} , $\overline{\mathcal{L}}$, and L . The form of the identity shows that if both \mathcal{L} and $\overline{\mathcal{L}}$ have terminating fundamental solutions, the same must be true of L and, consequently, in the case when L is strictly hyperbolic, one may draw certain conclusions concerning the validity of Huygens' principle for L .

Similar results are obtained in the case when L decomposes according to $L = \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{L}_k$. Two illustrative examples are given.

Atomic lifetimes in neon I, J. Z. Klose, *Phys. Rev.* **141**, No. 1, 181–188 (Jan. 7, 1966).

Mean lives of a number of electronically excited atomic levels in Ne I have been determined using a method of delayed coincidence. Following a detailed description of the experimental procedure and a discussion of a series of trial runs in He I, the measured values of the mean lives of the $2p_1$ through $2p_9$, $3p_1$, $3p_{10}$, and $4d'_1$ (Paschen notation) levels in neutral neon are given. These lifetimes, determined from transitions with associated wavelengths extending from ≈ 3400 to ≈ 6400 Å, ranged in value from ≈ 14 to ≈ 500 nsec. The lifetimes were estimated to contain possible systematic errors varying from 5 to 20% and are presented in comparison with corresponding results of other workers.

Generalized master equation for arbitrary initial states, J. Weinstock, *Phys. Rev.* **140**, No. 1A, A98–99 (Oct. 4, 1965).

Exact generalized master equations, for both quantum and classical systems, are derived for completely arbitrary initial states (arbitrary initial "correlations") in the form of a density expansion. This result is a generalization of a previous equation which was restricted to initially "uncorrelated" states.

Generalized variational principles for electromagnetic junctions. Vibrations: application to the theory of waveguide, Proc. Symp. Electromagnetic Theory and Antennas, Copenhagen, Denmark, June 1962, ed. E. C. Jordan, pp. 253–260 (Pergamon Press Inc., New York, N.Y., 1963).

Generalized variational principles are stated for the elements—and for the associated electromagnetic fields—of the immittance matrices of waveguide junctions. The formulation applies to junctions containing arbitrary dissipative and anisotropic media, for which the underlying differential equations are not self-adjoint; and, by the use of bilinear (rather than quadratic) functional forms, permits direct treatment of off-diagonal elements of the immittance matrices.

AXLE: An axiomatic language for string transformations, K. Cohen and J. H. Wegstein, *Commun. Assoc. Compt. Mach.* **8**, No. 11, 657–661 (Nov. 1965).

AXLE is a language designed for data manipulation. Data arranged in a linear form in a workspace is transformed according to a table of axioms, called imperatives. A transformation consists of a matching procedure, which decides where an imperative is applicable, and a replacement procedure that modifies that part of the workspace. Imperatives are applied in accordance with definitions of symbolic terms, presented systematically in an assertion table. The process of definition includes the special case of recursive assertions. Several complete programs of imperatives are given to show a few applications of the language.

Morphological classification in the National Bureau of Standards mechanical translation system, L. F. Meyer, *J. Assoc. Compt. Mach.* **12**, No. 4, 437–472 (Oct. 1965).

In linguistic work, morphology is the study of the rules by which words undergo changes in form. Morphological classification is the systematic organization of these rules. A detailed account of the morphological classification for Russian is given as used in the National Bureau of Standards project on the mechanical translation of Russian into English. The account includes the heuristic reasoning from which the classification system evolved, as well as complete classification tables, a description of the method of their construction, and some examples of their use.

Error bounds for asymptotic expansions of special functions in the complex plane, F. W. J. Olver, *Proc. Symp. on Error in Digital Computation*, U. S. Army Research Center, Madison, Wisconsin, April 26–28, 1965, Vol. 2, pp. 55–75 (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1965).

Error bounds are given for a number of different types of asymptotic expansion derived from (i) the solution of ordinary linear differential equations of the second order, (ii) infinite integrals. Similarities between the results are discussed, and applications to the special functions of mathematical physics indicated.

Much of the paper is in the nature of a survey, but new results are given for asymptotic solutions, with respect to a parameter, in a region containing a regular singularity of the differential equation, and also for the asymptotic expansion of a simple integral of Laplace type.

New approach to the theory of fluctuations in a plasma, J. Weinstock, *Phys. Rev.* **139**, No. 2A, A388–A393 (July 19, 1965). A rigorous but simple method is presented for calculating autocorrelation functions (fluctuations) of nonequilibrium plasmas—including inhomogeneous and nonstationary plasmas—in external fields. This method is based upon the derivation of an exact and remarkably simple formal relation between autocorrelation functions and the usual one-particle distribution function $f_1(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{v}, t)$ for an explicitly defined initial value. This relation explicitly reduces the problem of calculating fluctuation spectra to the problem of solving the usual kinetic equations for $f_1(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{v}, t)$. Consequently, the central quantity of fluctuation theory is one and the same with the central quantity of kinetic theory, and the two theories are completely and explicitly united. To first order in the plasma parameter it is shown that one need only solve the linearized Vlasov equation for $f_1(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{v}, t)$, and when this solution is substituted into our formal relation we obtain a general formula for autocorrelation functions which is valid for nonstationary systems and includes the effects of the transverse motion of the plasma in addition to the longitudinal motion. For stationary systems this formula approaches the numerous calculations of previous authors in the limits where the transverse terms vanish. As a result of the transverse terms, the spectrum of scattered light can have resonant peaks at frequencies which correspond to transverse modes of oscillation as well as to the well-known longitudinal modes.

Theory of relaxation in a group of weakly coupled systems, R. L. Peterson, *Phys. Rev.* **139**, No. 4A, A1151–A1155 (Aug. 1965). A general formalism for computing relaxation times characterizing two or more weakly coupled macroscopic systems is presented. The physical nature of the systems is arbitrary, although applications to spin systems are briefly discussed. The main assumptions are that each system is internally in equilibrium with a well-defined temperature, that the systems are weakly coupled to one another, and that the Hamiltonians of the systems form a commuting set. No high-temperature approximations are used. The formalism is presented in an effort to unify in part the approaches which have been developed for many special physical situations, and to show the form some relaxation times take when the high-temperature approximations are not used. It is shown that when one of two coupled systems is a "Zeeman" system, the (spin) relaxation time is proportional to the magnetic adiabatic susceptibility.

On radiation of electromagnetic and electroacoustic waves in a plasma, J. R. Wait, *Appl. Sci. Res.* **11**, Sec. B., 423–432 (June 11, 1965).

Radiation from current distributions in lossless compressible plasma media is considered. A linearized theory is used such that the isotropic electron plasma is regarded as a single fluid continuum. It is found that a considerable portion of the power is radiated as an electroacoustic-type wave. Some specialized results of other investigators are recovered.

Other NBS Publications

J. Res. NBS 70A, (Phys. and Chem.), No. 1, (Jan.–Feb. 1966), \$1.00.

Optical and magnetic spectra of bis-*N*-propylsalicylaldiminato copper (II). C. W. Reimann, G. F. Kokoszka, and H. C. Allen, Jr. Phase equilibria in the system niobium pentoxide–germanium dioxide. E. M. Levin.

Phase equilibria in the system niobium pentoxide-boric oxide.

E. M. Levin.

The solution to a nonlinear Lamm equation in the Faxén approximation. I. H. Billick and G. H. Weiss. (See above abstracts.)

A line formula notation system for coordination compounds: III. Deviations from idealized configurations. E. Silverton and R. F. Pasternack.

The spherulitic crystallization of isotactic polypropylene from solution: On the evolution of monoclinic spherulites from dendritic chain-folded crystal precursors. F. Khouri.

Wavelengths, intensities, and Zeeman patterns in ytterbium spectra (Yb I, II, III, IV). W. F. Meggers and C. H. Corliss.

J. Res. NBS 70A (Phys. and Chem.), No. 2 (Mar.-Apr. 1966),

\$1.00.

Mechanism of the depolymerization of polytetrafluoroethylene with pyrolytic and radiolytic initiation. Roland E. Florin, M. S. Parker, and L. A. Wall.

Effect of some halogenated hydrocarbons on the flame speed of methane. C. Halpern.

Rupture-disk ampoule for anhydrous addition of hydrogen fluoride. A. R. Glasgow, Jr.

Further studies in the annealing of a borosilicate glass. S. Spinner and A. Napolitano.

Infrared spectra of the hydrated borates. C. E. Weir.

Interpretation of the solution absorption spectra of the $(\text{PuO}_2)^{\ddagger\dagger}$ and $(\text{NpO}_2)^{\ddagger}$ ions. J. C. Eisenstein and M. H. L. Pryce.

Vapor pressure and heat of sublimation of rhenium. E. R. Plante and R. Szwarc.

Steady-state response of silicon radiation detectors of the diffused $p-n$ junction type to x rays. II: Photodiode mode of operation. K. Scharf and J. H. Sparrow.

Absolute isotopic abundance ratios and the atomic weight of a reference sample of chromium. W. R. Shields, T. J. Murphy, E. J. Catanzaro, and E. L. Garner.

**J. Res. NBS 70C (Engr. and Instr.), No. 1 (Jan.-Mar. 1966),
75 cents.**

Coulometric calibration of microvolumetric apparatus. G. Marinenko and J. K. Taylor.

Effect of temperature and notch geometry on the tensile behavior of a titanium alloy. W. D. Jenkins and W. A. Willard.

Measurement standards for low and medium peak pulse voltages. A. R. Ondrejka and P. A. Hudson.

Temperature coefficient of rf permeability measurement using an impedance bridge as an equality indicating device. A. L. Rasmussen.

A test apparatus for the study of forced air-mixing devices. T. K. Faision, J. C. Davis, and P. R. Achenbach.

A table of radiation characteristics for uniformly spaced optimum endfire arrays with equal sidelobes. M. T. Ma and D. C. Hyovalti, NBS Mono. 95, (Dec. 10, 1965), 45 cents.

Safety rules for the installation and maintenance of electric supply and communication lines, Supplement 1 to NBS Handbook 81 (Dec. 15, 1965).

Calibration and test services of the National Bureau of Standards, NBS Misc. Publ. 250, 1965 edition (Oct. 28, 1965). \$1.00. Supersedes 1963 edition.

Standard Reference Materials: Methods for the chemical analysis of NBS copper-base spectrochemical standards. R. K. Bell, NBS Misc. Publ. 260-7 (Oct. 25, 1965), 60 cents.

Standard Reference Materials: Analysis of uranium concentrates at the National Bureau of Standards. M. S. Richmond, NBS Misc. Publ. 260-8, (Dec. 1, 1965), 55 cents.

Standard Reference Materials: Half lives of materials used in the preparation of standard reference materials of nineteen radioactive nuclides issued by the National Bureau of Standards. S. C. Anspach, L. M. Cavallo, S. B. Garfinkel, J. M. R. Hutchinson, and C. N. Smith, NBS Misc. Publ. 260-9 (Nov. 15, 1965), 15 cents.

Standard Reference Materials: Homogeneity characterization of NBS spectrometric standard II: Cartridge brass and low-alloy steel, H. Yakowitz, D. L. Vieth, K. F. J. Heinrich, and R. E. Michaelis, NBS Misc. Publ. 260-10, (Dec. 14, 1965), 30 cents.

Automotive lifts, CS142-65 (Sept. 1, 1965), 10 cents. Supersedes CS142-62.

Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) plastic drain, waste, and vent pipe and fittings, CS270-65 (Apr. 1, 1965). 15 cents.

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic drain, waste, and vent pipe and fittings, CS272-65 (Apr. 1, 1965). 15 cents.

Standard stock sizes of machined tool steel bars (flat and squares), SPR267-65 (Aug. 15, 1965). 10 cents.

Accuracy in electrical and radio measurements and calibrations, 1965, ed. R. C. Powell, NBS Tech. Note 262-A (June 15, 1965), 50 cents.

Voltage ratio detector for millivolt signals, J. R. Houghton, NBS Tech. Note 266 (Dec. 13, 1965), 15 cents.

Organic chemistry: Radioactive carbohydrates, sugars in solution, aldol condensations, molecular structure, synthesis of selected compounds, air pollution studies, reference materials (organic), July 1964 to June 1965, ed. H. S. Isbell, NBS Tech. Note 274 (Dec. 3, 1965), 60 cents.

Radiochemical analysis: Activation analysis, instrumentation, radiation techniques, and radioisotope techniques, July 1964 to June 1965, ed. J. R. DeVoe, NBS Tech. Note 276 (Jan. 7, 1966), \$1.00.

Flux averaging devices for the infrared, S. T. Dunn, NBS Tech. Note 279 (Dec. 9, 1965), 30 cents.

A peak ac-dc voltage comparator for use in a standards laboratory, L. A. Marzetta, NBS Tech. Note 280 (Jan. 17, 1966), 25 cents.

Materials for PLACEBO V, W. C. Watt, NBS Tech. Note 281 (Jan. 17, 1966), 50 cents.

Keypunch controls for string-punching of statistical data, M. J. Brennan, NBS Tech. Note 282 (Feb. 11, 1966), 25 cents.

A method for obtaining the parameters of electron-density profiles from topside ionograms, R. S. Lawrence and M. Hallenbeck, NBS Tech. Note 315 (Aug. 3, 1965), 25 cents.

Numerical simulation of ionospheric wave interaction experiments, T. M. Georges, NBS Tech. Note 325 (Oct. 25, 1965), 30 cents.

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1966 0L-211-570